

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly
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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 100 street—ITALIAN OPERA—
THE MASO FATE. Matinee at 12.

FRENCH THEATRE, 110 st and 6th av.—THE LADY
OF LYONS. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth Avenue and
120 st.—THE TWENTY YEARS. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
of Third St.—Maiden's Day. Performance every evening.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—PINKY OR THE KING
OF THE GOLD MINES. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DOG OF THE OLD TOLL
HOUSE—QUADRANT. Matinee at 2.

RODIN'S THEATRE, 121 st between 5th and 6th av.—
A WIDOW HURT—FOOTBALL. Matinee—TODAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway—COMIC VOCA-
LISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE LOVE CHASE. Matinee—TODAY AND TRYING IT ON.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—NEW VERSION OF
MACBETH. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PRO-
FRO. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. R. COYNE'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
RAISING THE TOWER. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 565 Broadway.—KRI-
STIAN MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway.—PRO-
FRO. Matinee at 2.

APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.—
THE NEW HIBERNIAN. Matinee.

RODIN'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MINSTRELS—
SPECTACULAR ILLUSIONS—HAMLET. Matinee.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

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The Richmond Calamity—What Was the
Cause?

Ignorance, culpable ignorance, on the part
of the parties concerned in changing the inter-
nal structure of the building. The Richmond
reporter of the Associated Press gives this ex-
planation:—

An experienced architect, who has reviewed the
plan of the Capitol building, says that the girder
which gave way was composed of two pieces of
timber, bolted together, making, when combined,
an area of eight or ten square feet. It was formerly
supported by columns, which were subsequently re-
moved to improve the appearance of the hall of the
House of Delegates. In the centre of the girder was
a notch which reduced the available strength to
nine and a half by twenty inches. The fatal error was
in making interior changes without examining the
girders with reference to their capacity to endure the
new stress placed upon them.

Of course, the pillars which the original
architect put in for the support of the floor
above being removed, that floor, under the
weight of twenty-five or thirty additional tons,
came down, with everything attached. Twenty-
five or thirty tons extra weight upon that
girder of nine and a half inches diameter in
its joint was too much. But those supporting
columns were "removed to improve the ap-
pearance of the hall of the House of Dele-
gates." But so it is. The plainest lessons of
common sense have to be learned through the
sacrifice of hundreds of men.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—
Governor Scott, in a fifteenth amendment
speech in Columbia, S. C., on the 21st inst.,
advocated woman suffrage. The papers con-
sider this a new bid for favor on the part of
the Governor. Everything in South Carolina
seems to follow the example of the raccoon in
the case of Captain Scott, which "came down"
without requiring a shot from the famous
marksman.

The Broadway Arcade Atrocities—The Duty
of the Governor.

At a meeting of Broadway property owners,
representing one hundred millions of such
property, on Thursday afternoon last, in view
of a remonstrance to Governor Hoffman against
the bill turning over Broadway and the public
parks along the line into the hands of a railway
monopoly, the character of this atrocious bar-
gain and sale, and the means whereby it was
carried through the Legislature, were pretty
clearly brought to light. Judge Roosevelt,
chairman of the meeting, "pointed out the
loose manner in which the bill was drawn, the
deception manifested in its legal effect, and the
trickery practised by those who voted for it,
which gave the right to a few individuals to
scoop out Broadway from end to end, without
a dollar of compensation being paid to any-
body." Judge Hilton touched upon the "means
applied" which secured the passage of this
bill, and among the other speakers was Mr.
A. T. Stewart, who, in proposing a committee
to wait upon the Governor on Wednesday next,
dwelt upon the inevitable and enormous inju-
ries that would follow to our citizens and the
city from the scooping out process proposed.

The bill simply proposes to make an excava-
tion along the whole extent of Broadway, from
the Battery to Union square, to the depth of
fifteen or twenty feet, more or less, over the
whole space to the house walls on both sides,
and to give this excavation, with the full
use of sidecuts and adjacent public parks, to
the railway monopoly concerned for the pur-
poses of a central stone and cast iron railway
station. At Canal street, where the sewers
from Centre street and all that low region east
of Broadway are on the river level now, the
side walls of this excavation, which will have
to be waterproof, will throw back the drainage
till it rises to the surface out of the sewers
and flows off that way, or else a causeway ten,
fifteen or twenty feet above the present level
of Broadway at Canal street, will have to be
built, extending from White street to Prince
street or beyond, in order that the drainage
of that low level of the city on the east side
may be carried into the Hudson river under
this Broadway Arcade. The elevation of this
low section of Broadway, then, some ten,
fifteen or twenty feet above its present level,
and for the distance suggested, is a part of
this Arcade scheme, or the drowning out of
the eastern section of the city within the
limits of the low level indicated.

If there were no other objections to this
contemplated outrage than this, this ought to
be sufficient to kill it with the Governor. The
whole scheme, however, from end to end, in-
volves an unparalleled outrage upon property
holders and a shameful mutilation of the city.
We cannot entertain the thought for a moment
that the Governor, after all his late railway
votes, will sign this Arcade abomination. To
impress upon him, however, the opinions of the
citizens most directly concerned, let a strong
committee in their behalf wait upon him next
Wednesday.

Ten days after the adjournment of the
Legislature (omitting Sundays) the question
will be settled, with or without the Governor's
signature. The State constitution (article
four, section nine) says:—"If any bill shall not
be returned by the Governor within ten days
(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been
presented to him, the same shall be a law,
in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the
Legislature shall by their adjournment prevent
its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

If, then, after the lapse of the legal ten days
since the passage of this bill it shall not be
signed, it will be dead. In other words, be-
fore the expiration of these legal ten days the
bill must be on the records of the Secretary of
State as one of the acts of the late Legislature
approved by the Governor, or it goes for nothing
but so much waste paper. Judging from his
railroad vetoes and his views thereon, we
expect that Governor Hoffman will at least
give this Arcade outrage the go-by and let it
die a natural death. But it is a criminal
which calls for the bowstring of the execu-
tioner, and in response to our citizens' com-
mittee with their protest against this bill the
Governor should publicly state his reasons for
withholding his approval, in order that the
unfaithful members of the late Legislature—
unfaithful in the interests of the people—may
not escape a proper and effective rebuke, and
in order that the trickery whereby this out-
rageous bill was carried through may be
exposed so that the people may guard against
the tricksters concerned in the elections for
the next Legislature.

For these good purposes it is to be hoped
that the Governor will not be satisfied in
quietly permitting this Arcade bill to be laid
in the tomb of the Capulets, but will avail him-
self of the opportunity to vindicate private
rights, municipal rights and the general inter-
ests of the people against legislative bargaining
and selling, and against grasping and unscrup-
ulous railway combinations.

The Situation in France.

The situation in France is, as we thought it
would be, lively. The reins have been tem-
porarily loosened, and France riots in a little
liberty—we do not call it license. The meet-
ings yesterday were, like those which have
preceded, turbulent. Nothing new has been
developed. The "Marseillaise" is again a
favorite street song, as it has been any time
during this century when young France has
had a chance to express itself. There is some
noise and not a little fun; but the situation is
as it was—full of difficulty and full of doubt.
In our judgment the plebiscite is to be
a triumph to the Emperor Napoleon. We
cannot and do not in any way qualify this
opinion. But, while saying all we have said,
we must admit that the surface life in France
is apparently alarming. It is unfortunate that
Olivier has lost the support of such men as
Buffet and Daru and Thiers. But as Daru has
advised his friends to vote "yes" it is manifest that the
Orléanists within their own limited circle are
more divided than France, taken as a whole. The
Orléanists are not more divided than the
legitimists. Vote "Yes" and vote "No" are
reiterated from the Cabinet and the radical
"red" centres alternately. All things
considered, Napoleon has as good a
chance to win in the plebiscite as the Pope
has in the matter of infallibility. Here,
on this Continent, more than in Europe,
we know the value of a vote. With all our

knowledge we must admit that both the Pope
and Napoleon are going to win. Why should
they not? If they can they have a good right.
If the Pope can make himself infallible, and if
Napoleon can make himself master of France,
we have no cause of complaint. We only
look on and chronicle facts. If the facts
don't suit us we rejoice that we live in America
and not in Europe.

Congress Yesterday—Garfield's New Finan-
cial Scheme.

The concurrent resolution providing for a
painting of General Thomas to be placed in
the Capitol was discussed in the Senate yester-
day with what seems to us to have been a
little acerbity. Mr. Howard objected because
he could not forget that there were other gen-
erals as distinguished, and he thought singling
out General Thomas for this honor might cause
envy or rivalry. The Committee on the Li-
brary were given charge of the resolution, and
we hope they will report it for passage at an
early day. None of the generals who compare
with Thomas are liable to envious feelings
over a dead comrade, and, as to the precedent,
if it is not already an established usage to re-
tain the pictures or statues of our distinguished
dead, it should be established at once. Mr.
Wilson introduced his bill to provide a new
mode of selecting cadets. His proposition is
similar to the one we urged some time ago of
competing examinations. Had it been in
operation a year ago we would have been
sprayed the shameful disclosures made in the
recent cadetship sale investigations. The
question of improving the ventilation of the
halls of Congress came up and was passed. It
is for the purpose merely of making experi-
ments in that way, but we would warn Con-
gressmen and the architects to be careful not
to fall into the error of the architects of the
Richmond Capitol and weaken the supports
while improving the ventilation.

A number of private army bills were dis-
posed of by the House, and the proposition to
grant lands for the construction of a railroad
line in Oregon came up. Mr. Holman, of
Indiana, made an able argument against it,
showing that it was the first of one hundred
and seventy like it, proposing to give away in
the aggregate two hundred and fifty million
acres. The road under consideration is to be
only one hundred and thirty miles long, and
yet the bill granted the company nearly a mil-
lion acres of land. The bill was passed, not-
withstanding this ruinous exhibit. Mr. Gar-
field introduced a new financial bill, which
provides for issuing ninety-five million dollars
of currency to States having less than their
proportion and for the cancellation of forty-
five million dollars of three per cent certifi-
cates and forty million dollars of legal tenders.
It also provides for free banking on the gold
basis. This proposition is equal, in fact, to a
proposal to withdraw ninety-five millions of
money, for the use of which we pay one and a
half per cent interest, and to substitute ninety-
five millions of money on which we must pay
four and one-half per cent, or to take the
present interest money from the mass of the
people, who now get it, and give it with an
additional bonus of three per cent to the
national banks, which already have enough.
Judging from the disposition heretofore evinced
in the House, we think the bill is sure not
to pass, and that it is only intended as a bit
of buncombe to tickle the fancies of Western con-
stituents.

Gross Misrepresentations of Our Telegraph
Monopolists—Facts and Figures.

We publish in another part of this day's
paper a letter from our London correspondent
rebutting the gross misrepresentations which
the telegraph monopolists of this country have
made to the committee of Congress on the
working of the government telegraph system
in Europe. We recommend the committee to
read the unanswerable facts and figures of
our correspondent, and call upon Mr. Wash-
burn to lay them before that body. The
President of the Western Union Telegraph
Company and the other telegraph monopolists
who have testified before the Congressional
committee are completely used up. Tables of
distances, with the charges for messages, are
given both for Europe and this country. The
comparison shows that the charges here are
enormous, while in the different countries of
Europe, under the governmental system, they
are very moderate. Double, treble and quad-
ruple rates are charged here over those in
Europe. But it is not only in the extravagant
charges of the private monopoly on this side
that the evil lies. The mass of the people are
excluded from the use of this great and useful
agent of progress and civilization. In the
hands of the governments on the other side of
the Atlantic the telegraph is within the reach
of every man. It is fast superseding the use
of the Post Office, and there is no doubt that
in a short time it will be the principal means
of communication for the whole people. We
shall see the same result produced by cheap-
ening the rates as has been experienced by
cheap postage. The reduction of charges will
lead to an increase of business, and the reve-
nue of the governments will not suffer. Again
we call the attention of Congress to the facts
and figures presented by our correspondent,
and hope they may have the effect of convinc-
ing that body that a governmental postal and
telegraph system combined is urgently needed
for this country.

The French Mail to India by the Suez
Canal.

Commerce, so often the pioneer of enterprise,
has in our time become its umpire. Its deci-
sions, be they favorable or unfavorable, are
the judgment of business men, who seldom
waste time and money when they can avoid so
doing. Hence, we may regard the determina-
tion of the French government to send its
Eastern mails by way of the Suez Canal as a
formal official endorsement of the practical
and regular availability of that great work. On the
17th instant the despatch of the French mails
for India, Ceylon, China and Japan was begun
at Marseilles via the regular steamer, to touch
at Port Said, Suez, and not at Alex-
andria. Hereafter these departures are to
take place at Marseilles on Sunday morning at
eight o'clock, instead of five P. M. on Satur-
day, as heretofore, and at intervals of four
weeks, until the month of July, when they
will occur every fortnight, alternating with the
British packets, so as to effect, in conjunction
with the latter, a weekly service. The mails
from Paris leave at the latest on the preceding

evening by the eleven P. M. southern train
bound for Lyons and Marseilles.

Directly obliquing in with this new arrange-
ment is the effort which the French govern-
ment and several private companies are
making to get possession of advantageous
ports and islands in the Red Sea and the Gulf
of Arabia, and it is very evident that powerful
interests are at work to give this grand new
channel of international communication a bril-
liant vitality during the present year. May
wind and tide prove auspicious.

The American and English Navies.

There must be a defect in the organization
of our Congress, inasmuch as the different
branches of the service in this country are not
so well represented on the committees by well-
posted members as the corresponding branches
in England are in the Houses of Parliament.
The difference is more particularly seen in the
naval committees, which in England are com-
posed of professional experts, who are pre-
pared at a moment's notice to answer any
attack on the navy or to give any required in-
formation. It is seldom that we find, either in
the Senate or House of Representatives, a man
fully posted in regard to naval matters or in
accord with the Navy Department. Most of
the members are antagonistic, or at least are
indisposed to pay much attention, to the re-
quisitions made upon them from naval quarters.
Now and then such a man as Senator Grimes
may be found, who, like Mr. Childers, of the
British House of Commons, can get up on the
floor and fight the navy supplies through, or
propose something for the benefit of the ser-
vice without fear of defeat; but Senator Grimes
acquired his knowledge of the service through
long years of patient study into its workings,
and by his intimate associations with the chiefs
of bureaus and other principal officers of the
navy, who looked to him for that support the
service has always needed.

Any member may get up in Congress and
abuse the navy to his heart's content without
any reason in the world, making the most
egregious errors in figures, and fear no con-
tradiction. In most instances the misstate-
ments are believed, and are the signal for applying
the pruning knife and lopping off the most im-
portant estimates for the support of the navy,
without regard to the recommendations of the
heads of bureaus, who have spent months
of toil in carefully shaping these estimates to
suit the wants of the service. This was seen
in the case of Mr. Cox, when he attacked the
navy lately on the floor of Congress, and, after
abusing everything connected with the service,
he produced an array of figures that, if cor-
rect, would prove an intolerable amount of
extravagance against the department. It is
needless to say that these figures were all
wrong, and no more stated the actual ex-
penditures of the navy than they did anything
else; yet there was not a man on the floor of
Congress who could answer them. Those who
desired to refute Mr. Cox's statements were
not able to do so for want of present infor-
mation, which it is presumed they could have
obtained by going to the Navy Department,
and in consequence of this Mr. Cox's figures
were no doubt swallowed by those who desired
to believe them.

Thus we see the necessity of having some
one in the naval committees of both Houses
who will always be ready with the naval
budget to explain the truth to members when
they get up on the floor of Congress and
make assertions not founded on fact. What
does Mr. Cox care for the interests of a ser-
vice that gives him no votes and cannot put a
dime in his pocket? There should, however, be
some few men among the great body of Con-
gress who have patriotism enough to try and
save the great bulwark of the nation from the
injuries inflicted by ignorant pretenders.
When the navy estimates for the year end-
ing March 31, 1871, were presented to the
British House of Commons it was refreshing
to see the manner in which Mr. Childers got
upon the floor and explained to the House item
by item, until the whole amount (of sixty mil-
lions of dollars in our currency) was voted
through in spite of the most vigorous attacks
by the opposition.

In this connection it may not be amiss
to review the present policy of the British
government with regard to its navy, as
there are matters which few people in this
country understand, as the majority form
their opinions from the senseless outcries
of a few noisy radicals on the floor of Con-
gress, and consider that the navy is really an
encumbrance—much larger than the nation
requires, and conducted at an enormous ex-
pense. The general results of the last few
years of British naval ship building are as fol-
lows:—Two first class iron-clads, six second
class iron-clads, nine third class iron-clads and
eighteen ordinary iron-clads, all of which are
heavy sea-going broadside ships. Of first
class turret ships there are two of the Thunder-
class, five of the Monarch class, two of the
Royal Sovereign class, besides five smaller
broadside and two turret ships—a total of
fifty-one ships. These are vessels any one of
which could drive all our wooden ships from
the ocean, and they carry five hundred and
eighty-five heavy guns.

The policy of increase in the British navy
is to build twenty thousand tons of iron ships
every year, which will give Great Britain an
annual addition of four first class iron vessels
until the number of sixty heavy iron-clads is
reached, which, with a large force of wooden
vessels, will give a navy capable of contending
with those of France and the United States at
the same time. The policy with regard to the
dockyards is twelve thousand men on the ten
hour system, and sixty-one thousand seamen
and marines for service afloat. All the iron-
clads this year are kept ready for sea, and all
the troopships and one hundred and sixty-
one unarmored ships either in commission or
in reserve. The "royal naval reserve" con-
sists of four thousand three hundred officers,
all good seamen, ready for service at a
moment's notice. These are a few facts that
should open the eyes of such men as Mr. Cox,
whose speeches would indicate that we are
spending money on useless articles when we
build ships to protect our commerce. What
will the gentleman think of British extrava-
gance?

To show how little our own navy is feared
by the English, and how well they are posted
in regard to its strength, a member of the
House of Commons recently remarked that
"The United States have no formidable sea-
going armed ships. They have a considerable

fleet of cruisers, but great doubt is felt as to
their actual value, and the information lately
received satisfies me as to the low estimate
placed on these vessels for war purposes." It
may be asked, why is England making this
large preparation of two hundred and eight
heavy ships, to say nothing of her fleet of
troopships, and why are their officers taking
such pains to inform themselves of our
poverty? Would it not be well for our legisla-
tors to ponder awhile before they cut and
slash any further into the appropriations?
Let them put the navy on its legs once more,
and not seek to adopt an economy that may
lay it up altogether.

The New Austrian Entanglement.

The Austrian empire, so lately reconstructed
and, as its friends had hoped, quite harmo-
nized by the political genius of Baron
Beust, is passing through a trying crisis. On
the 4th inst. the so-called Hasser-Giskra
Cabinet resigned, and Count Potocki, rep-
resenting the Galician element, and formerly
Minister of Agriculture, was entrusted with
the important charge of forming a new one.
In this he seems to have succeeded after
nearly ten days of anxious deliberation, re-
taining the Presidency of the Council him-
self along with his preceding office in the
Ministry of Agriculture. Among the new
names we especially recognize that of Count
Taffa, who is sustained by the Bohemian
and Moravian interest. The new Minister
of Justice and Public Instruction is less
known; but Herr Distler, now in the De-
partment of Finance, and Depretis, in that of
Commerce, have made conspicuous reputations.
With one remark—viz.: that the formation of
this Ministry indicates upon the part of the
Emperor Francis Joseph a determination to
adopt a conciliatory policy toward all the
States composing his heterogeneous empire—we
pass on to a brief consideration of the
immediate causes that have led to the crisis.

Giskra was the soul of the German cen-
tralizing element in the Austrian Ministry,
and, although he made some halting con-
cessions to the Bohemians and Moravians, when
it came to a frank recognition of the quasi
autonomy of the different States, as indicated
by the constitution of December, 1867, he tem-
porized and lost his opportunity. By that con-
stitution the right of the respective provincial
Diets to nominate their national representa-
tives to the Reichsrath, or general Parliament
of the Austrian realm, was maintained.
Giskra sought to bring about the direct elec-
tion of those deputies, thus assailing the con-
stitution in behalf of the Germano-Austrian
element, of which he was the champion. In
spite of warnings and remonstrance by the
Slavonic Diets this position was obstinately
and haughtily maintained, although the Cis-
leithan portion of the empire contains twenty
million inhabitants, of which not more than six
millions and a half are of Germanic race, and
they much intermingled. Thus the German cen-
tralism of the empire was brought into direct
conflict with the provincial autonomies fixed
by the constitution, and comprising by far
the larger part of the realm. The whole na-
tional opposition, with the exception of a very
small fraction, at once retired, including the
Poles, Slovanes and others, and two Deputies
from Trieste. Thirty Deputies from Galicia
sent in a protest, explaining the step they had
taken, and they were imitated by twelve De-
puties from Carniola, Bukovina, Trieste,
Goetia, Istria and Styria. These addresses
set forth the unconstitutional pretensions
of the Ministry as sustained by the German
votes of the Reichsrath. This secession re-
duced the number of participants in the na-
tional Parliament to one hundred and twenty-
nine, but as one hundred form a constitutional
business quorum the session was not dissolved.
The question was simply: Would the Emperor
retain the Hasser-Giskra Cabinet, and, as
they advised, dissolve the provincial Diets
and proceed defiantly with direct elections? This
would have pitted the Slaves of the empire,
amounting to more than twelve millions,
against its eight millions in all of Germans.
The moment was extremely perilous. A word
of tyrannical sound would have set Bohemia
and Galicia in rebellious motion. The Czech
papers were already exclaiming that "the
Reichsrath was no longer anything but "a
German club," and a spark might have fired
the whole Cisleithan division of the empire.
But Francis Joseph has had the sagacity to se-
lect the middle path—in medias res tutissimus
ibiis—and he appoints a Ministry which rep-
resents autonomies, and is expected to meet the
just views of all the provinces, in general
council assembled. By this concession he
checks the reactionary current which had
set in strongly of late, threatening to over-
throw all his reforms. Moreover, he begins to
put his house in order for the tremendous
struggle between civil and ecclesiastical power
which a declaration of the Supreme Pontiff's
infallibility at Rome is likely to precipitate.
That question is more fiercely agitated
throughout Germany and Austria than in any
other part of Europe, and the old theatre of
the Seven Years' and Thirty Years' wars feels
its ensanguined soil heaving again. But the
struggle is not over by any means, and we
have reason to watch with intense solicitude
the grand parliamentary manoeuvres that are about
to ensue along the borders of the Danube.

THE DOMINICAN SPECIAL AMBASSADOR IN
WASHINGTON.—Mr. Fabens, the special am-
bassador from the Dominican government to the
United States, is at present in Washington.
He brings with him the full returns on the
annexation question, and is invested with
ample powers from his government to treat on
this important subject. The only opposition
to annexation emanates from the Cabral party,
who are instigated, it is contended, by the
representatives of England and Spain. We
hope that Mr. Fabens will be able satisfac-
torily to satisfy those legislators who see or
affect to see in the financial condition of
Dominica reasons why the United States
should not secure so valuable an acquisition in
the Antilles.

"FRESH MISSIONARY."—The Louisville Con-
vict-Journal asks, "If the King of the Cannibal
Islands must have a fresh missionary for break-
fast every morning, why can't we supply the
demand from such fancy stock as Frothing-
ham, Tilton, Cooke and Smyth? He wouldn't
care much for the difference." This is the
first time a notice of this kind has appeared in
print without advertising the name of Henry
Ward Beecher. There! it is done, after all.

Ireland's Appeal to the Free Press and
Freedom of America.

Ireland, suffocating almost to political stran-
gulation under the operation of the new
British Coercion law, aspires an appeal for
sympathy, for moral support and Christian
kindly consideration, to the American people.
Breathing through the executive gag, this
suffering European nationality seeks to record
the present case of her children—dow-
ntrodden, yet liberty loving—in the pages of
the HERALD, and asks, through our columns,
if it be in accordance with the order of God's
providence and the rules of civilization by
popular enlightenment that, in the present hour
of the world's history, a powerful country
shall be permitted to completely obliterate
a distinct insular race, or shall the
ruling force go on to efface a people so
distinct from her own in every essential
element of humanity that one of her most
prominent statesmen, now deceased, declared
solemnly in the House of Lords only a few
years since that the "Irish were aliens in lan-
guage, in creed and blood." Accepting this
modern feudal ban of alienage and divorce,
Ireland has steadily and persistently endeav-
ored to walk alone since the moment of its
utterance. She now seeks to show to the
world still more distinctly how completely her
children recognize the unalterable geographical
position in which their country has been
placed by nature and nature's God—how she
stands with "her back unto Britain, her face
to the West."

Messrs. Sullivan and Richard Pigott,
editors of the Dublin Nation and Dublin
Irishman newspapers, respectively, write us
specially the letters which appear in our
columns to-day. They write to say that "liberty
of the press has ceased to exist in Ireland." They
furnish to the American people the means
of accomplishment of this sad
result by presenting through our press
copies of the leading provisions of the
"Irish Coercion bill" which has been just
lately matured in the British Parliament and
which has been received in Ireland as the
"message of war"—a distinct, unequivocal act
of defiance coming from England after seven
hundred years of continued premonitory irri-
tation. We need not comment on the contents
of these communications. They will command a
widespread, earnest attention all over the
American Continent, on a soil where so many
millions of Irishmen, and the children of Irish-
men daily return thanks to the God of the
Universe that they have been assigned to rest,
to breathe, to work and to die. Messrs.
Pigott and Sullivan appear to be
men of education, culture and refine-
ment. They deal in facts. They have
neither the opportunity nor the mood for fancy.
They appear before a nation which has been
always kindly disposed towards Ireland; a na-
tion which ever sympathized with her in her
want and needs, material and political. Ire-
land has returned to America tribute of vast
national worth. Her industrial hands have
come to us by millions. Her blood was
represented in the Continental Congress
and in the ranks of the patriot Revo-
lutionary army. Her exiled sons stood
on the decks of our infant navy;
indeed, it is said that the hands of one of them,
"Commodore" Jack Barry, first hoisted the
free flag of the confederation to the "main" on
an American war vessel. The sound of the
guns of this navy was reverberated across the
Atlantic to Ireland and brought hope and re-
newed life to the hearts of Charlemont, Grattan,
Flood, Burke,